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On September 14, 1999, [redacted]
represented by and in the company of [redacted]
[redacted] met with Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) PATRICK
FITZGERALD and Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted] in a proffer session. The session began at
approximately 11:30 a.m.

[redacted] he would explain USAMA
BIN LADEN's plans from 1990 forward, as background for
understanding the bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi and
Tanzania on August 7, 1998. [redacted] the collapse of
the Somali state in 1990 inspired BIN LADEN to create a plan.
[redacted] the interviewers with a diagram. BIN LADEN
planned to start by taking over Yemen first, from there he would
then storm Saudi Arabia. BIN LADEN began training people in
Afghanistan, however, once they left Afghanistan and went back to
their religious leaders, they were told that BIN LADEN's
teachings were wrong, and BIN LADEN lost them. BIN LADEN then
joined forces with ITTIHAD AL ISLAMI. Once the Government in
Somalia fell, BIN LADEN moved to Sudan in 1991, so he could be
closer to the area of his plan. BIN LADEN planned to reach Yemen
through Somalia. [redacted] information from ABU HAFS
in 1991. BIN LADEN, using ITTIHAD AL ISLAMI, sent Al Qaeda
members to Somalia by boat. ITTIHAD AL ISLAMI, arrested ALI
YOUSEF (now president of Somaliland) and put him in jail. Some
of ITTIHAD AL ISLAMI wanted to kill ALI YOUSEF, some did not.
The group that did not want to kill YOUSEF moved to Las Quory.
After this BIN LADEN determined that Somalia was not an option.
The tribe of UM RIHAN turned Somaliland into an independent
Islamic state. Since BIN LADEN could not base his plan in
Somaliland he decided to go to Ogaden. [redacted] not in
Ogaden. According to [redacted] U.S. Cobra helicopters helped the
Ethiopians and attacked ITTIHAD AL ISLAMI in Ogaden. BIN LADEN
blamed the United Nations for his failure in Somalia and blamed
the United States for his failure in Ogaden. In 1993, BIN LADEN
decided that in order to reach his goal (of taking over Yemen &
Saudi Arabia), he must wage jihad against the U.S., so he
prepared Al Qaeda to attack American targets. BIN LADEN and Al
Qaeda used boats to move men and supplies between Kenya and
Somalia. The members of the ITTIHAD AL ISLAMI (in Somalia)
established a training camp in an area of Somalia known as Howa.
BIN LADEN realized that ITTIHAD AL ISLAMI was not interested in
helping further his policy; they simply wanted his financial
support.

In approximately 1993, BIN LADEN took another approach
and he sent Al Qaeda members to Mombassa and Nairobi, Kenya.
[redacted] Afghanistan from ABU HAFS who showed him
the areas in Kenya on a map. [redacted] the first Al Qaeda
sent to Kenya. [redacted] a member of the Shura Council,

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which was in part responsible for security within Al Qaeda. ITTIHAD AL ISLAMI had connections with Yemeni fisherman who frequented Mombassa. BIN LADEN sent two other Al Qaeda members to Mombassa, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] both resembled the people living in that area. Both were instructed to get married and start businesses in Mombassa. [REDACTED] a woman from the Comoros, [REDACTED] a woman from Mombassa. They first worked as laborers for a man [REDACTED] Later [REDACTED] bought a boat for \$6,000 to work for themselves. The money for the boat was provided by ABU HAFS. [REDACTED] lived together and also opened a small store in their house. A third person, [REDACTED] (PH), an Egyptian, a.k.a. [REDACTED] was also sent to Mombassa. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a Kenyan woman and remained in Mombassa. [REDACTED] a Yemeni, was also in Mombassa. This is the same man SA [REDACTED] home in Nairobi in August of 1997. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was sent to Nairobi, Kenya by BIN LADEN at the same time. BIN LADEN wanted to conduct an operation inside Somalia. Kenya was the ideal location because it afforded easy access into Somalia. [REDACTED] was instructed to establish a business in Nairobi which was a front for Al Qaeda. [REDACTED]

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